cot one contract and Mr. Jonson the other. In the previous month a contract for \$27,350 for iron pipe was awarded on one bid, that of Theodore Sturges, of Brooklyn. There may be no truth in it, but it is reported among large iron firms in the city that Mr. Flynn has an interest in the contracts of Mr. Sturges; while this gentleman is said to be indirectly connected with another firm in Philadelphia, that also furnishes Mr. Thompson with large quantities of iron

Inquiry among iron dealers as to why they did not bid on these contracts was met by the response that Maurice B. Flynn had a monopoly of that kind of business in the Public Works Department, and that they would merely waste time in bidding. There was apparently some ground for this assertion, as shown by the fact that while Mr. Flynn furnished most of the hydrants, stop-cocks and like supplies on orders, yet in the two public lettings for these supplies, made in the first year after Mr. Thompson came into office, Mr. Flynn's firm was successful both times, and in the one public letting in the second year of Mr. Thompson's administration Mr. Flynn was again successful. In fact he was so successful that in one of the lettings, which called for a supply of patent hydrants on which Julius Jonson held the patent, although Mr. Jonson was a bidder for the contract yet Mr. Flynn outbid him. Mr. Flynn has himself testified that in supplying the material under this contract he purchased a part of it from Mr. Jonson. In connection with this purchase of a patented article it is interesting to note that at that time the city charter provided : "No patented article shall be advertised for, contracted for, or purchased, except under such circumstances that there can be a fair and reasonable opportunity for competition, the conditions to secure which shall be prescribed by the Board of Estimate and Appertionment." No such conditions had been scribed for the purchase of Mr. Jonson's patent hydrant, THE ORDERS FOR LAMPS AND METERS.

Mr. Flynn has occasionally as "attorney" collected the money on a contract given to some other person not a member of his firm. He is associated with the McKims, who do a large amount of contract business with the Public Works Department. Under the name of "Gold's Heater Manufacturing Company," the Public Works Department was supplied with \$5,980 worth of street lamps by Mr. Flynn's firm-all on orders without any public competition. Mr. Gold, whose name was used as the head of this manufacturing company, was paid a salary. Some time ago "Gold's Heater Manufacturing Company " ceased to supply the Public Works Department with street-lamps, and they were purchased on orders from Alexander Brandon. He has been paid over \$10,000 on orders for these lamps. His son, who is employed in the Public Works Department, is an intimate friend of Mr. Flynn. Mr. Thompson purchases all his lamps and supplies of that kind on orders, and in that way has paid out a large amount of money without any public letting. The orders for lamp posts, irons, etc., are given principally to the J. L. Mott Iron Works. Mr. Mott is a member of the County Democracy. All of the water meters for the Public Works Department are purchased on orders given to Henry R. Worthington and the National Meter Company. It does not appear whether or not Mr. Flynn is interested in the Meter Company, though such is the report. The work of setting meters, at lucrative prices, is given by Mr. Thompson to members of the County Democracy, on the same plan as that through which Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Flynn flourish. ONLY FIFTEEN CENTS BELOW A THOUSAND DOLLARS.

How close Mr. Thompson can make his estimates in certain cases, and Mr. Flynn his bills to the \$1,000 limit without reaching it, may be seen, from the fact, that on December 19, 1881, three bills for one purpose amounted to \$2,998. One of these bills was for \$999 85-only fifteen cents less than the \$1,000 limit. But nearly all of Mr. Thompson's orders to Mr. Flynn are supplies of a similar nature that should be purchased at public bids. The supplies are delivered principally at the pipe yards of the department; and, of course, it would be quite November 27. Bolt ends... as easy for the department to receive them in large quantities as in smaller lots. In fact it will be seen by the list of orders printed herewith, that Mr. Thompson has frequently given orders for the same kind of supply, dating the orders on succeeding days, the combined amounts much exceeding the \$1,000 limit. But more flagrant instances may be seen by comparing orders given Mr. Jonson or Mr. Flynn on the same day for supplies of the same character. On one day the two orders amounted to \$1,599, on another day \$1,805; on another day \$1,895 38, etc. On July 9 Mr. Flynn was given two orders the total of which was \$1,133 76. One of these was for "manheads and perforated covers," and the other for "perforated manhead covers"! Although hydrants and stopcocks and stop-cock boxes necessarily go toge her when pipes are to be laid or alterations made in them, yet for the apparent purpose of evading the law Mr. Thompson would give out separate orders for hydrants, stop-cocks and stop-cock boxes. But when a contract was occasionally made, all three would be included.

ORDERS TO MR. FLYNN'S FIRMS. There is given herewith a list of the orders made out to the firm of Guy C. Hotchkiss, Field & Co., and of the orders for hydrants during 1881 and 1882 given to Julius Jonson & Co. The orders given to Mr. Flynn under the name of "Gold's Heater Manufacturing Company," etc., and of contracts, are not included in this list:

TO GUY C. HOTCHKISS, FITLD & CO.

	n the appropriation for "La Pipe."	
Date of Order. 1881.	Nature of Supply.	Amount.
Tonnary 29	Stop cock boxes	8942 30
February 7	Stop cocks	869.70
February 7	Stop cock boxes	698 00
April 28	Hydrants Hydrants St peacks	698 00
May 7	Hydrants	585.00
June 7	St peneks	710 10
		587.00 785.25
June 17	Stop cock boxes.	785.25
Terror Ditt	Hedwarts.	825 00
June 21	Stop cocks	763 20
June 24	Hydrants	656 00
		942.30
		825.00
America 20	Hydrants	825 00
Amental 30	Stan cocks	742 50
Gardembur 1	Stop cock boxes	785.25
Centernler 2	Stop cock boxes	907.40
		825 00
September 24.	Stopporks	832 50
October 5	Stop corks	855.00
October 15	Stop cocks	875 00
Container OR	Hydronia.	628 00
October 20	Hydrants and stop cocks	537 12
October 20	Ston cocks	537 12 982 50
November 9	Hydrants and stop cocks Stop cocks Stop cocks	443.75
November 2	Iron stop cock boxes	986 65
November 5	Hydrauts	704.70
December 3	Stop cocks	832.50
December 9	Stop cocks	855 00
December 34	Stop cock boxes	870.75
December 14	Stop cock boxes	975 24
Was a completion (20)	RECONSTRUCTION .	848 50
		905.58
December 31	Hydrants	825 00
		SCHOOL STREET
**************************************	Frames and covers	169 66
		825 00
June 13	Stop coczs.  Hydrants.	487.50
June 27	Hyderats	780 00
July 7	Hydrants with cocks	825 00
August 22	Stop cock boxes	890 10
August 28	Stop coca moxes	-3000
Date Warrant.		
1880	Hydrants	825.00
Penruary o	ston moks	862.50
March 17	Gedeents	825 00
Attacen 17	Stem works	885 00
April Lan.	Stop coelt hores	448 33
July 10	Labor and material	166 80
July 23	rem cook hoves and covers	560 00
August 10.	Hedenuts	550.00
Register 20,	Hydrants Stop cocks. Hydrants Stop cocks Stop cock boxes Labor and material stop cock boxes and covers. Hydrauts Stop cock boxes and covers. Stop cock boxes and covers. Stop cock boxes and covers.	630.00
Beptember 14.	Stop cock boxes and covers	420 00
Beptember 14.	Stop cook hoves and covers	490 00
Reptember 14.	S an apply	570.00
Beptember 24.	Hadmonto	550 00
October 23	Hadwards.	550 00
October 25	Han works	570.00
November 22	Stop cock baxes and covers S op cocks Hydrauts Hydrauts Stop cocks Stop cock Stop cock baxes Stop cock Stop cock baxes	490 00
December 15.	Stop cock boxes	525 00

Total-57 orders amounting to...... \$40,824 68

Date of Order.	Nature of Supply.	Amount.
1881. January 10	Manhole heads and covers	\$993.6
February 12	Manhole covers	110 4 558 9
April 5	Manhole covers	128 2
April 28	Manhole h ads and covers ]	970 4 254 5
	Manbole covers	150 0
July 28	Manhole heads and covers	970 4
August 10	Manuole heads and covess.	903 1 907 4
August 18	Manhole heads and covers	84 6

		. 1
1882.		902 93
January 3		907 40
February 8	Manhole heads and covers.	261 75
March 9	Manhole covers	115 48
March 23		900 00
May 8		31 50
May 12		898 12
June 26	Manhole beads and covers.	974 51
June 27 July 6	Manhole covers	771 58
July 6	Manhale covers	907 40
July 7	Manhole heads and covers- Manhole heads and covers- Manhole heads and covers- Manhole heads and covers- Grating.  Manhole covers- Manhole covers and heads.	881 95
July 13	Manhole covers	899 12
July 19	Manhole heads and covers.	906 28
August 22	Manhole heads and covers.	12 65
August 29	Grating	226 36
September 9	Manhole covers	907 40
		951 51
September 20	Manhole heads	891 91
Date Warrant.		
1883.	1	000.00
January 20	Manhole heads,	229 98
Innuary 20	Valves	244 48
February 5	Manhole covers	261 75
February 8	Manhole covers	894 55
February 15	Manhole covers	961 07
22.2	Mankala covers	978 80
March 7	Manhole covers	929 67
March 22		985 95
March 22		382 79
March 22		242 13
	Manhala agrare	318 39
Access 1 1 2	Manhole covers	934.55
		929 45
		95 00
May 22	Manhole covers	93 41
Mary Do	Manhole covers	694 40
Tuno 15	Manhole heads	625 66
		522 21
Tally OG	Manhole heads and covers.	524 78
July 26	Manhole heads and covers.  Manhole heads and covers.	522 44
Americat 12	Manhole heads and covers.	520 62
August 100	Manhole heads and covers.  Manhole heads and covers.	525 66
Americat 99	Mannole heads and covers.	524 81
		478 50
Clatabar 2	Manhole heads and covers.	523 41
November 27	Manhole heads and covers.	120 84
A CAN STREET SECTION AS A COLUMN	The state of the s	24.24.25.45.45

November 27 Manhole heads and covers.	115 93
Total, 55 orders, amounting to	\$41,928 87
Orders drawn on the Appropriation for Rep Renewing Pipes:	
Date of Order. Nature of Supply.	Amount.
January 7. Repairing hydrants. January 28. Tapping cocks. January 29. Tapping cocks. February 7. Stop cock boxes.	\$557.50 765.00 660.00 865.52

January 29 Tapping cocks	660 00
January 29 Tapping cocks	865.52
February 7 Stop cock boxes	869 70
February 8 Stop cocks	290 00
February 9 Tapping cock boxes	
February 9 Hydrants	587 25
February 9 Hydrants	370 00
April 4 Stop cocks	698 15
April 8. Hydrants, etc.	193 75
May 7 Tapping cocks	975 00
May 17 Stop cock covers	290 00
	660 00
	907 50
	290 00
	245 30
June 25 Tapping cock boxes	27 60
June 28 Bolts, nuts, etc	
June 28 Hydrants and waste cocks	939 60
July 2 Repairing hydrants	750 00
Table 9 Remairing hydrants, ctc	942 00
	147 10
August 30 Tapping cock boxes	290.00
September 1. Tapping cocks	950 00
September 21 Pig lead	262 50
	91.25
September 30 Brass plugs, etc.	562.50
September 30. Repairing hydrants	DOM:00
1882.	
January 3 Tapping cocks	262 50
January 5 Hydrants	352 36
January 7 Tapping cocks	960 00
February 1 Repairing hydrants	750 00
February 2 Tapping cocks	900.00
	889 50
	888 00
March 1 Stop cocks	855 00
March 14 Stop cocks	754 65
March 18 Stop cock boxes and covers.	870 75
March 30 Stop cock boxes and covers.	909 45
May 20 Stop cock boxes and covers.	241 00
May 24 Hydrant caps, etc	290 00
June 2 Tapping cock boxes	
June 12. Hydrants	587 25
June 13 Tapping cocks	870.00
June 17 Stuffing boxes, etc	683 50
June 17 Stop cock boxes	890 10
July 19. Tapping cocks	900.00
July 28 Tapping cocks	300 00
September 4 Hydrants repaired	375 00
September 9. Hydrants.	587.25
Catalan C Tanning cooks	291 93

	September 9	Hydrants
	October 6	Tapping cocks
Ы	Date Warrant,	Aut Programme
d	1883.	
Я	January 27	Tapping cocks
d	January 27	Stop cock covers and boxes .
	March 1	Hydrauts
	March 12	Lead
	March 27	Tapping cocks
	March 27	
	April 12	Stepreocks
	July 10	Tapping cocks
	July 10	Tapping cocks
	July 26	Stop cock boxes and covers.
3	July 26	Hydrants
9	August 13	Hydrau 8
9	August 21	Stop cockis
1	August 21	Stop cocks
ú	August 25	Hydrants
1	September 6	Tapping cocks
1	September 24	Pig lead
4	September 21.	Waste valves
1	September 27.	Hydrant caps
1	October 9	Hydrants
ı	October 9	Repairing hydrants
d	October 26	Tapping cocks
ij	October 26	Tapping cocks
9	November 5	Tapping cocks
1	November 27.	Hydrants
П	Ten cmact 21	TAT COMMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE

December 15	Lend	220
Total-74 or	ders amounting to	\$12,227
	MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.	
April 30 June 14 September 23 October 19 November 10 November 28	Nature of Supply.  Axles	Amon 133 241 740 740 223 169 664 994

June 14	Little Property	4.50
September 23.	Lump-posts	740
October 19	Lead.	220
November 10	Wheel bolis	169
November 28	Iron beams	664
December 12	Iron eastings	994
December 19	Grate for Aqueduct	998
December 19	Grate for Aqueduct	999
December 19	Grate for Aquaduct	.999
1882.		
January 9	Labor and material	647
	Stop-cocks	987
January 13	Labor and material	61
January 14	Wheels	161
Fabruary 13.	Vault cover	62
A soull 3	Repairs	10
Amount 10	Iron	312
Santamber 11	Supplies	216
Napamber 95	Gear wheels	470
Dovember 4	fron.	338
Issi.	44444	80
	Iron	
March 17	Wheels	61
		39
April 17	Axles	62
April 17	Lamp posts	300
	Hand roller	58
July 26	Hand Police	

Total—27 orders—amounting to \$10,525 29 Grand total of orders to Guy C. Hotelisiss, Field & Co., 213, anounting to \$\therefore\text{8135,506 65}\$ TO JULIUS JONSON & CO.

Date of Order	December 10	685400
1881.	December 13	939.00
	\$945 00 December 16	538 00
August 25	765 00 December 19	440.00
August 27	660 00 December 21	562 50
August 30	800 00 December 28	930 00
September 9	585 00 December 30	990 05
Systember 15	670.00 1889	PATE OF
September 16	870 00 1882. 567 50 January 9	330.00
	930 00 January 11	485 00
September 24	640 00 January 19	572 00
September 29	744 00 January 23	517.00
October 5	930 00 January 25	652.56
October 11	567 50 February 24	550.00
October 12	930 00 February 24	595 00
October 15		574 50
October 17	668 00 February 25	620 00
October 26	550 00 February 26	952 56
October 28	550 00 March 9	
November 2	550 00 March 23	930.00
November 14	550 00 April 7	775 60
November 18	550 00 April 28	775 06
November 25	605 00 May 12	775.00
December 5	440 00 May 20	775.00
December 6	930 00 August 15	780 00
December 8	575 00 September 9	660 03

FULL RATES FOR POOR SERVICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sin: In my house in West Forty-second-st. the water tank on the second story rarely fills, except by

pumplus. Though required to pay full rates for suppowater supply for bath-rooms, etc., on the third floor, the water has not reached this level for years. I observe the water supply in buildings in Fifth-ave., and in some water supply in bulliangs in Fifth-ave., and in some of the cross streets, West Thirty-sixth-st., for example rises to the level of the third floor most of the time, and sometimes to the fourth story, while the water rate is n higher than I am compelled to pay. Cannot the rates in regulated according to the accommodation supplied I New-York, Jan. 8, 1884.

COLONEL LAM IR OF GEORGIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, under the head of "Personal," Intely appeared some extracts from a correspondence between Governor Robie, of Maine, and the editor of a Georgia magazine, relative to Colonel Lamar of the 8th Georgia Volunteers (I believe.) I am sure it must prove a most agreeable surprise to many of the officers of Hancock's and Davidson's brigades, Second Division, Sixth Army Corps, to learn that Colonel Lama

We witnessed his callant charge upon the right of our line at Goiden's Farm in front of Richmond, and few who were present will forget the typical Southern cavalier with plumed hat and dark flowing locks, who led his impetuous Georgians over our breastworks.

For one, I shall not soon forget the few words I exchanged with him as he was carried past me to the hospital, a prisoner and, as I supposed, fatally wounded, and followed by Lieusenant-Colonel Gordon, of his regiment, who also had fallen into our hands while nobly supporting his commander in the attack.

I am sure there are many old soldiers in this section who will be glad to learn that Georgia still numbers Colonel Lamar among her living, not her dead heroes, and who would also be pleased to learn whether the galiant Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, captured with Colonel Lamar on the 27th of June, 1802, is the same Gordon who led the Georgians in their attack upon our right in the last Wilderness Battle under Grant, and who has since been honored by his State with a seat in the United States Senate, Respectfully yours,

Col. 43d N. Y. Volunteers.

Ballston, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1884 We witnessed his gallant charge upon the right of our

Ballston, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1884.

TO SAVE THE NORTH WOODS. A LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE STATE SURVEY.

WHY THE ADIRONDACK FORESTS SHOULD BE PRE-SERVED-STATE CONTROL BETTER THAN STATE OWNERSHIP.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In response to your request that I would put in writing my views regarding the preservation of the Adirondack forests, I beg to say that, while much is known and understood concerning both the physical and political side of this important question, there is yet so great a deficiency in exact knowledge of many essential factors in the problem that all opinions must at present be held subject to modification and revision, and my views as to the best method of reaching the desired end must be considered as mere suggestions of what may possibly prove to be the true outlines of a State policy toward the Great Woods.

Regarding the necessity for State intervention for the preservation of the northern forests, may I briefly call attention to some of the things that are known and some that are yet to be learned?

THE BAINFALL NOT MATERIALLY INCREASED. First, as respects the effect of the woods upon

rainfall in this State: In spite of the published opinion of Professor Sargent and other authorities that the cutting off of woods would not affect the rainfall of Northern New-York, the contrary has so recently been asserted before the committee of the Chamber of Commerce that the facts that are known in this matter should be stated. In the forthcoming annual report of the State Survey will be found reprinted tables of rainfall in the central, northern and western part of the State from 1826 to the present time, covering the period during which a great part of the forests

has been cut off and the lands brought under culti-At Rochester the mean annual rainfall from 1830 to 1882 was 34 inches. Classifying the observations into three periods the result is as follows: Mean annual rainfall 
 Period.
 Mean annual rainfall.

 1830 to 1850
 30.97 inches

 1850 to 1871
 34 87 inches

 1871 to 1882
 37.23 inches
 Showing a gradual increase of the rainfall at the same time that clearing has been progressing in the western part of the State. At Auburn, Cayuga County, from 1827 to 1850,

the mean annual rainfall was 46.62 inches. Classified in periods the result is as follows: 
 Period.
 Mean annual rainfall.

 1827 to 1838
 47.10 inches

 1838 to 1850
 46.14 inches
 Showing a slight decrease of rain during those

twenty-two years.
At Cazenovia, Madison County, from 1830 to 1850, the mean annual rainfail was 38.57 inches. Classified results are:

 
 Period.
 Mean annual rainfall.

 1830 to 1838.
 37.78 inches

 1839 to 1850.
 39.74 inches
 Showing an increase of rain from 1830 to 1850. At Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson County, from 1850 to 1872, the average rainfall was 36,19 inches: | Period. | Mean annual rainfail. |
| Period. | 33,02 inches |
| 1850 to 1861 | 38,42 inches |
| 1801 to 1872 | 38,42 inches | 1861 to 1872 ... Showing a decided increase of rain from 1850 to

At Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, from 1828 to 1847, the mean annual rainfall was 28.73 inches: Mean annual rainfall. .....29.16 inches 28.26 inches Showing a slight decrease of rain. At Albany: Mean annual rainfall

Period. 1826 to 1850.... Showing a slight decrease in the rainfall since 1826. These figures are conclusive proof that the rainfall of the State has not been materially affected by cutting off the forest, since the greater part of the clearing has been done during the past sixty years. EFFECTS OF CLEARING ON STREAMS AND NAVIGA-

Meanwhile what has happened to the streams fed by these rainfalls, whose quantities are so well determined, we do not know, except in a very general and unsatisfactory way. To our shame it must be said that no continuous record has been kept of the daily and monthly flow of water in our navigable rivers, in the streams that furnish power to our manufactories, or even in the channels that supply the Erie Canal. Neither is there any continuous record of the oscillations of the numerous lakes which serve such important purposes of water storage and navigation. While the woods have the prosperity of the State so largely depends have been slowly undergoing very serious modifications. The general character of these changes is understood; but their extent and the rate at which they are progressing are absolutely unmeasured. Thanks to the unrematted efforts of the press, every one knows now that the effect of the woods is to increase the storage capacity of the ground under the trees; both because the high absorbing power of leaf mould acts like a sponge to receive and hold rain and melting snow, and because the shade keeps the soil cool and prevents its moisture from evaporating. Few people realize the enormous amount of water that is evaporated from unshaded ground, Experiments in England and Denmark show that in those countries from twenty-three to thirty-five inches of water may be evaporated from soil in a year where the mean annual rainfall is forty-five inches. We therefore know that the destruction of woods causes the evaporation of a very great amount of water that would otherwise be carried off through the springs, brooks and rivers. In view of the established fact that evaporation from grass lands may reach from 50 to 60 per cent of the annual rainfall, no one can say how large a percentage may be lost of the present flow of the streams head ing in the Adirondacks should that region be stripped of woods. This loss from evaporation is most excessive in dry seasons. The less the annual rainfall the greater is likely to be the percentage of loss. If the woods of the Adirondacks should be cut and the quantity of water flowing in the Black River, the Mohawk and the Hudson in dryest years should by increased evaporation be lessened 25 per cent, neither the Eric Canal nor the upper Hudson could be navigated, nor could the mills of the Mohawk be run during the late summer and early

Unfortunately there have been no gaugings of these streams that can tell us how the present summer flow compares with that of the past. Only a small proportion of their water-shed has yet been stripped of trees; but in dryest years there is now no surplus. All is required for the canal, the mills and the Hudson. In view of a possible loss of 25 per cent of the present dry-year flow in the Mohawk and the Hudson, the necessity for State intervention is established.

THE DESTRUCTION OF FARM LANDS. Besides the lowering of water in dry years the detruction of woods causes great floods on waterheds which have steep slopes, and the earth, no onger held to the hillsides by the tree roots, is washed down into the water channels. So long as the current is swift the load of sediment is carried forward. On reaching the larger valleys, where the velocity of the stream lessens, the silt begins to deposit, filling up the water channels and thus spreading the flood over adjacent lands, causing more or less injury to farming and other property In California the finest farms of the Sucramento Valley were threatened with destruction from this cause. The finer sediments will, however, pass on beyond the smaller streams and fill the navigable channels of the Hudson and the canal. These great highways of the State are therefore threatened by the double danger of being tilled with increased ediments of the floods, and also deprived of a large percentage of their summer water supply; this sup ply being reduced both by the loss of water escaping in spring floods and by an enormous increase in evaporation.

A further result of this flooding of lands adjacent o the water channels and lowering the water during the dry season will be a marked injury to the public health.

Four great public purposes are therefore to be served by the preservation of the Adiroudack woods, namely: The protection of the channels of commerce: the protection of the manufacturing papers.

Christiansburg, Va., Jan. 1, 1884. industries dependent on the slow of water in the

principal streams of Northern New-York; the protection of the farming lands and other property in the lower valleys; and the protection of the public health. It is this fourfold public necessity which justifies the State in exercising its highest powers either to condemn and take the Adirondack lands by the right of eminent domain, or to assume such control over them as is necessary to prevent public calamity. If, as appears, the public interests involved give the State extreme powers in this matter, how shall the sovereign people proceed to exercise their power ?

INDUSTRIES THAT DEMAND PROTECTION.

Those who demand that all wood-cutting in the Adirondacks should immediately be stopped by legislative enactment forget that in the great circuit of nearly four hundred miles which measures the circumference of these "North Woods," there has grown up a chain of prosperous industries based on the using of wood, and employing probably not less than 20,000 people; and that in these various enterprises many millions of capital are invested. The principal industries are lumbering, saw milling, the getting of tan-bark, the making of charcoal iron, woodpulp manufacture, and the burning of lime. To facilitate these undertakings many miles of railroad have been built and are dependent on their prosperity. Any sudden check to these businesses would occasion widespread disaster through the northern counties of the State

It has not, I think, been shown that it is necessary to stop any one of these industries in order to secure the preservation of the forests. Granted that the preservation of the woods is essential to the welfare of the State, it does not follow that the cutting of trees must stop. The protected forests of Europe produce annually enormous quantities of valuable woods for lumber and other purposes, but they improve rather than deteriorate. If, therefore, the Adirondack woods were cut in a proper way they would be preserved and answer all public purposes of water storage, while at the same time yielding ample revenue to their owners.

THE POWER AND DUTY OF THE STATE.

To preserve these forests two things are required, namely, the cutting of the trees under proper forestry regulations and supervision, and the protection of the woods from fire. No one doubts the power of the State to take these lands by the right of eminent domain at an appraised value. Since the greater includes the less, has not the State also the right to acquire any partial control over the use of such land, controlling the lands only so far as is necessary to secure public safety ? If such control as the State would exercise in this matter can be shown to deprive the private owner of part of his property to his damage, this loss might be appraised and paid for. In reality there would be no damage, but a decided gain to private owners if, by thorough supervision of the forest, the fires which now make the value of woodlands so uncertain could be materially diminished in number and extent. A State Forestry Commission with powers and means and knowledge could, by proper methods, here as in other countries, enormously reduce the annual loss from fires. Such protection would greatly benefit all owners of woodland and far more than compensate for any temporary inconvenience felt or fancied from the enforcement of proper rules respecting cutting and replanting. It is well known by experience that forests cut in the best way yield in the long run much more good lumber than when worked under the wasteful methods which have been too common in this country.

Instead, therefore, of looking toward a purchase by the State of this great tract of woods, is it not better that the State in its sovereign capacity, for the preservation of its commerce and the protection of the property and health of its citizens, should assume control of these forests only so far as may be necessary for their preservation, and make and enforce through a Commission the necessary rules and regulations. Is not State control better than State ownership ? Very truly yours,

JAMES T. GARDINER, Director of the State Survey. Albany, January 11, 1884.

AS TO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS.

A SYSTEM THAT DISCOURAGES HONEST AND SKILFUL

To the Editor of The Tribune. Siz: Who ever heard of a Typographical Union binding its members to do an honest and faithful day's work? to be punctual? to be careful of material? to avoid unnecessary conversation during working hours? and to recognize the just and honarable fact that the employer has rights as well as the employe? If any one has ever heard of such an occurence, his sense of hearing must be deep and intense, for the writer has spent a lifetime in unions and among union men, and has never yet heard it even hinted at that an employer had any business rights worth recognizing. On the contrary, I have always heard employers spoken of as monsters, who had nothing to do but eat, drink, sleep, and travel

on the immeuse profi s derived from the "bloody sweat" of the employe. Or, to be more plain, who has ever heard of a Typographical Union censuring or dismissing one of its members for habitually coming to work late in the morning and at noon, or for habitually "washing up" fifteen minutes daily before the working hour is ended? Or for suspending work, at the expense of either employer or author, in order to discuss politics, baseball, wrestling matches, boat races, etc.? Or for taking eighteen dollars per week when the member's actual value was less than fifteen?

I presume no unionist has ever heard anything of the kind; and yet unions will "rat" a man for the mere working of ten or fifteen minutes oversime in order to meet a promise given to an employer or an author; or for even deducting the time taken to correct his first proof out of office or author's time. In fact, in some offices, where union agitators predominate, to be punctual to work, and honest and faithful while at work, to work, and honest and faithful while at work, is to neet the displeasure and opposition of those around yon, and to be put down as a "sneak," and as trying to gain the good-will of the boss, etc.

In some of our large union book-printing establishments (I have never worked in a non-union office), I have seen men suspend work from twenty minutes to one hour, more than once in the day, and follow this robbery up from year o year, in discussing politics, labor reform, "the Chinese must go" e. etc., for which the tyrannial and describe cussing politics, labor reform, "the Chinese must "e.c., etc., for which the tyrannical and despotic employer or anthor was compelled to pay them from twenty-five to thirty cents per hour, or from lifteen o eighteen dollars per week. Many of those large establishments are already tottering for want of a strict, impartial, and stern discipline among their workmen, whether skilled or unskilled.

workmen, whether skilled or unskilled.

It is true, many of the line-men in those establishments are actually driven to death in order to keep body and soul together; but the employers are compelled to do this in order to support and pay the exorbitant wages paid to those in their employ who come under the head of "fine workmen," and who come under the head of "fine workmen," and who keep the employer at their mercy by preventing any one from getting practice at the class of work done by them. Out of the thousands of printers who work in our offices, not one in a hundred has ever received a moment's instruction or practice on mathematical or rule work. Proprietors are paying dearly for not giving their apprentices an equal chance to become skilled. There is scarcely a book chance to become skilled. There is scarrely a book establishment in the country but which is at the mercy of three or four "fine workmen," and until employers see that an opportunity is given for all intelligent mento become equally skilled, they must continue to suffer themselves, and make others suffer also. Who will take this reform up 7 Cumbridge, Mass., Dec. 26, 1883. VALJEAN.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION,

A CORRESPONDENT'S VIEWS AS TO THE CAUSES OF MARONE'S DEFEAT.

To he Editor of The Tribune Sin: I have been much vexed for a year or two with your position as regards Virginia politics. The position and views of THE TRIBUNE, Times, Independent, triumpa of the Bourbon Democracy-one of the worst parties that ever cursed a free people. You all kept on denouncing and abusing Mahone, totally overlooking the fact that the Readjuster or Coulition party was standing for the rights of the peo le-the common people, as ditinguished from the old slaveholding, Secusion aristinguished from the old staveholding, Securiou aris-tocracy. We might possibly have won, notwithstanding these constant stabs from those who ought to have been our triends, but for the united and persistent cry of "mixed schools, mixed marriages and higger domina-tion," and the Danville mass ere, represented as a rising of the colored people against the wintes. Intelligence is at so low an evo and race prejudice so strong that the cause went under. The blood of a just cause rests, at least in part, on the hands of Northern Republican papers.

FREE-TRADE GREAT BRITAIN.

CONDITION OF HER LABORERS AND TRADE. REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT-DE-

CREASED EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES-CONSULAR HINTS.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The Secretary of State

has received from Consul-General Merritt, at London, an interesting and valuable report, which discusses a variety of important topics, including labor, wages and cost of living in England, pauper ism, education, the condition of the Bessemer, and open-hearth steel industries, the falling off in the British export trade with the United States, the administration of revenue laws, etc. In addition to his own report, which is based upon thorough personal investigation, General Merritt transmits, with comments, the reports of the Consuls in Great Britain. These reports are extremely valuable especially on account of the statistics they contain in regard to labor and wages, the cost of living and the condition of the working classes. It is understood that in his own investigations General Merritt passed over much of the ground and observed many of the industries described by Robert P. Porter in his letters to THE TRIBUNE, and that the result of his own official observations and investigations closely accord with the conclusions reached by Mr. Porter. It also appears that the statistics gathered by the Consuls in regard to labor, wages and prices agree in almost every particular with those obtained by Mr. Porter and published in The TRIRUNE. As these official reports will soon be published by the State Department an excellent opportunity will be afforded for a comparison of the results of official and unofficial investigations. General Merritt's report is dated November 30, 1883.

WRETCHED CONDITION OF BRITISH LABORERS. Extracts from the portion devoted to the condi-Extracts from the portion devoted to the condition of labor in England are furnished as follows:
In a general sense the extreme poverty and distress
among the laboring classes is due to the low wages which
they receive. The wages are in most cases such as
the employer chooses to pay, the laborer as a rule being
helpless from the fact of his finability to clanage his
residence and to seek other employment. The existing
depression in the iron, steel and coal industries presents
a dissouraging outlook for the future. In many
localities laborers are working at starvation wages as a
matter of necessity, while employers are calculating
losses rather than gains. The laborers in these
industries are at this juncture demanding an increase of
15 per cent, which the employers decline to accede to,
claiming that they have been losing money for the past
year even at present prices. Should a strike occur in
these industries by order of the labor assolutions,
from 60,000 to 100,000 men would be thrown out of
employment. It is proper to observe that at, and
contiguous to, many of the manufacturing centres, a
most distressing state of affairs has for a long period of
time existed among the lower or laboring classes, which
condition has in fact become chronic. Each succeeding
generation inherits this chronic state or condition,
togother with its unhappy characteristic trafts of
thought and life. Born to poverty, accustomed to
squallor, and bred amid indecent surroundings, they
become innured to them and will propagate them, as the
creatures of the jungles do their precess.

AMELIORATING INFLUENCES AT WORK. ion of labor in England are furnished as follows:

AMELIGRATING INFLUENCES AT WORK. The better classes in these localities have to some extent become awakened to the necessity of adopting philanthropic measures for improving the moral and icial conditions of the laborers to whom I refer. The School Act and the sanitary laws are well aimed in these directions and the progress thus far justifies the hope of much amelieration of the comittion of these unfortunate people. This deployable state of affairs is due to several causes, such as the occasional closing of the mills or running on half or two-thirds time, sickness and druskenness. These together decreased the average carnings of all trades about 7 per cent. During the prevalence of high wages in the collecties in 1873, the Northunberland Union Association kept a careful account of the time lost on account of drunkenness among the miners in the Tyne District, which was set down at 9½ per cent. The apparent wages paid to laborers in the potteries at Tunstall are \$8 per week, while the real wages paid are estimated at \$6 25 per week, or a difference of 20 per cent. This takes into account all causes inducing loss of time. The foolish inclination of the English workingman for strikes as a means of improving his condition always results in a loss to himself, whether the strike is successful or not. At the preasent timethe news from the mannfacturing districts points to renewed risings, but during the last few years a more compromising spirit may be noted in the wake of suspended labor. Happily the days of the former's long strikes seem to have passed away.

Another interesting feature of General Merritt's School Act and the sanitary laws are well aimed in these

time flyne District, which was shown in the politeries at the apparent which was shown in the apparent of the politeries at the politeries and the politeries are of the politeries and the politeri provisions and in the purchase of American

novelties. The totals for the Bradford Consular District show an increase of exports amounting to \$1,077,806, or about 13 per cent. Stuffs, worsted contings, and carpets are the leading exports, stuffs constituting more than one half of the whole amount. The returns from Bristol show an increase in exports of 5 per cent, or \$8,263. Chemicals, checolate, cocoa and glue are the principal exports. The returns from Cardiff show a great falling off in xports, amounting to \$605,935, or about 31 per cut. Rails, tin, and tin plates are the exports of

DECREASED TRADE WITH IRISH PORTS In common with other Irish consulates, Cork shows a decrease in exports of \$38,121 or 30 per cent Consul Piatt states that the direct tradbetween Ireland and the United States for most of the American goods used passes in the first instance through the hands of English factors, whereas a large trade might be established without the intervention of British middlemen. There has been a decrease in the exports from Dublin of \$73,503, or about 8 per cent. Ale and porter constitute about one half of the exports, with aerated waters and

skins next in importance.

The figures for Dundee show an increase in exports of \$21,131, or 3.1 per cent. Jute and its exports of \$24,131, or 3.1 per cent. Jute and its various manufactures comprise nearly all the exports, in the Dunfermine Consular District there is a decrease in exports of \$265,046 or 11 per cent. Linea and cotton goods and floor odeloth are the entire exports. The decrease in exports from Falmonth amounts to \$54,329, or 50 per cent. China-clay is almost the only article exported. The returns from Glassow show a decrease of Chimi-ciay is almost the only article exported. The returns from Glasgow show a decrease of \$556,502, or 6 per cent. The leading exports are thread, cotton, linen goods and pig fron. Consul Harte states that the large amonut of stopbuilding this year on the Clyde is now at its height and that next year will probably show a greatly diminished volume of business in this direction.

The returns from the Gloucester Commercial agency show an increase of 37 per cent. The exports would have been still larger had more toninge.

ports would have been still larger had more tonnage ports would have been still larger had more tonnage been available. Tin plates and sait are the principal exports. The decrease in exports from ituil amounts to \$12,840, or 3.5 per cent. Ale, beer, colors, and machinery are the largest exports. There has been a decrease of \$267,692, or 5.5 per cent, in exports at Leeds. The principal articles of export are woollens, worsted, cotton, and machin-ery. The Leith Consulate shows an increase of \$170,772, or 23 per cent. Books are the chief exports. exports.

FIGURES SHOWING LARGELY D CREASED TRADE The consular report from Liverpool shows a falling off in exports amounting to \$2,187,002. The returns from the London Consular District show a wonderful decrease in exports for this year, the total amount being \$6,244,964. Metals are the largest exports, followed by dry goods and leather. The decrease in Londonderry is \$167,102, a loss of 98 per cent. The vast difference between the exports of this year and those of 1882 is due to the short American crop of potatoes in that year and the consequent necessity to import that com-

the short American crop of botaloes in that year and the consequent necessity to import that commodity from Londonderry.

An increase is to be noted in the Manchester cotton centre of \$181,018. The Newcastle-on-Tyne District shows a decrease of \$535,402, or about 18 per cent. Iron, steel, soda, and chemicals are the main exports. There has been a decrease at Nottingham of \$1,302,978, or 14.5 per cent. This reduction is due to the falling oil in bace, a Nottingham specialty. The Consail attributes this decrease to the overstocking of the American market in the last five years. The exports from

Plymouth are steadily increasing, showing again of 50 per cent in 1882 and of 70 per cent in 1883 additional, or \$62,896; cattle for breeding purposes from the Channel Islands being the largest exports. The Consular agent at Jersey, in his report to the Consular Plymouth, denies the statement that foot-and-mouth disease has ever existed in the Channel Islands. He accounts for the diseased condition of two shipments of Channel cattle by the fact that the disease was contracted while the cattle were going overland to Southhampton, the port of shipment.

SHEFFIELD'S ENORMOUS LOSS,

The enormous decrease in exports from Sheffield. amounting to \$2,269,981, or 35 per cent, is occasioned by the falling off in steel and Bessemer rails.

The more special cause, however, is the removed of one of the largest steel rail firms from Sheffield to the coast, in order to save the great expense of land carriage.

From Southampton, Consul Thomson reports an ncrease of \$9,030, or 10 per cent. About 95 per cent of the exports from this place consist of live cattle. The exports from this place consist of live cattle. The exports from Tunstall consist chiefly of pottery in its varied forms. The increase for 1883 amounts to \$655,657, or about 20 per cent, (onsul Lane attributes this increase to the stimulus given to the trade by the prospective operation of the new United States tariff fixing a higher duty on pottery.

GEORGE W. LANE EULOGIZED.

A SERMON BY THE REV. DR. C. H. PARK-HURST.

MR. LANE'S WORTH AS A MAN AND A CHRISTIAN -THE LESSON OF HIS LIFE,

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst delivered memorial sermon on the late George W. Lane, at tas Madison Square Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning taking for his text Rev. xiv., 13: "And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write, Elessed are the dead who die in the Lord." He said in part:

"Mr. Lone was a good man. There is no man who has ever known him in any of the varied relations of a busy Hie, who will not echo and indorse this characterization without hesitation and without reserve. By nature he was endowed with a sturdy intellect, sound judgment, high courage and a strong will. Whatever enlisted his energies he took hold of with a vigorous grasp and held on to with unfimehing tenacity. He had a quick insight into practical affairs. His word was his bond; and his inflexible sense of justice was only equalled by the tenderness or his heart. These qualities made him a leader in spite of himself; for his native modesty inclined him to avoid the conspicuousness into which he was inevitably forced in a community like this—Such a man was needed, appreciated, and appropriated, until his strength sudden-ly gave way under the multiplied burdens from which he never had shrunk, and he fell at last, on that very pathway of service in which his foot had never faltered. But whatever Mr. Lane might have been by natural endowment, he was above all and distinctively a Christian. His efficiency as a Christian worker was never weakened by any of those speculative doubts and difficulties by which many less practical minds are disturbed. To speak adequately and with particularity of his special relations to our own church would be to write the history of the church itself. One of its original members, he was from the first actively identified with all its interests. When, in the now half-forgotten days of

early struggle and unlooked-for embar-rassment, the new enterprise was threatened with irremediable disaster, Mr. Lane was the efficient instrument in God's hand for turning failure into success. The work of the building committee was es sentially his work, and the edifice in which a whole gener ation of our church has worshipped stands as a lasting memorial of his energy, his courage and his self-devotion "If I were to venture upon it, and were to attempt to specify the four quadrants whose

combination in Mr. Lane forms the most perfect circle of human character that I have

FASHION NOTES.

Pashionable fans have black, white or colored feathers on shell or ninher sticks. Osirich feathers and coque plumes are the favorite selection. Natural wood sticks are to favor for canes and um-

brelliss, but they are thushed at the top by a silver crutch colored to represent a buck-horn handle. Curlous serpent rings are worn by gentlemen. They are

three or four slender cells of gold with diamond eyes, and the head is otherwise fewelled. Pressed leather with colored fruits, and flowers and applied sliver ornaments is used for letter-cases, portfolios, memorandum books and card-cases. Soft buckskin is preferred for purses in which to carry coins.

Perstan shawls with an elaborate silk design on a novel round are cut up into visites and their fine coloring produces an effective wrap for the carriage and for evening wear. Chemille of all the colors in the pattern makes an appropriate triuming of fringe.

A Swiss girdle of velvet pointed above and below, bebind and in front, is worn with a pointed yoke, and pointed coffs to match, on light cashmere and Sarah dresses. Young girls wear a full gathered skirt with such a dress and put bands of the velvet straight around the skirt.

Ottoman sliks of changeable hus and brocaded like embroidery with threads of sliver or gold, are fashionable for the bodice and train of party dreases. The front of the walst and skirt is covered with Bretonne la. staid on satin of a deeper color than the Ottoman silk, which the wearer finds becoming.

Alligator-skin bonnets have not met with general suc ess, but when trimmed with brown, green, or garnet velvet, puffed very full across the brim, have an air of style about them and appeal to lovers of noveliles.

The Pédora vest of soft satin is in great favor for velvet not cloth dresses. It is made of the same shade or in an opposite color and is most striking when in contrast to and draperies with a puffed Fédora vest and pleated skirt of channels brown sath. A similar dress for the house is of white cashners with seal brown veivet vest and skirt and gilt cordelieres as thick as ropes across the whole front.

For trimmings are fashionable this season, not only for street garments but for house dresses, for matinees, fo teacgowns, for robes de chambre, and for evening toilets of satin or velvet.

Josephine styles in loose colls on top of the head are the latest accepted fashion for hair dressing. The front hair is in large thick rings heaped together and the sides of the face are uncovered except by the locks which grow near the ear. If the front has a parting it is made slightly toward the right side, and for ornament a resette of the narrowest ribbon velvet is worn at the left side of the high coll. Short curls, called "hair-pin curls," are fast-ened in the back below the coll.

The only polonaises that are popular this winter are shaped like redingotes and slightly draped. Those made of cloth or velvet fail open straight below the waist in front, are smooth over the hips, and have full breadths shirred, side pleated, or double pleated in the middle of the back. The only trimming requires is a band straiged down each front, around the neck, on the deeves, and as a heading for the fulness of the back breadths.